BOOK REVIEWS

Families Caring Across Borders, Migration, Ageing and Transnational Caregiving *by Baldassar, Loretta; Baldock Vellekoop Cora and Wilding Raelene, (2007) Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 259 pp.*

As we know from previous studies, the social networks consisting of friends and relatives left behind in the country of origin continue to have a great importance for many migrants. In many cases the migrants also have a responsibility to take care of the elder or otherwise disabled kin either mentally or even physically. Taking care across borders is influenced by many factors that make it more challenging than translocal caretaking. Besides the long distance, many legal issues related with the bureaucratic limits on mobility and border crossings, as well as telecommunication infrastructure, might create challenges. When visiting their home countries the migrants might encounter problems with visa regulations, health insurance issues, employers' leave arrangements, or with family pressures related to finances or gender issues. Further, various factors in the home countries might restrict their ability to visit for longer periods. Yet many migrants persevere in taking care of their parents and other relatives in the home country. This might be considered honest desire, but also cultural expectations.

In their study of six migrant and two refugee groups living in Australia, Loretta Baldassar, Cora Baldock Vellekoop and Raelene Wilding have approached the challenges of taking care of kin living in a different country. Their approach is wide: they have interviewed Irish, Italian, Dutch, New Zealander and Singaporean migrants and their parents in the countries of origin, as well as Iraqi and Afghani refugees and their parents in the transit countries. The aim of the study, which is ethnographic by its nature, is, as the authors put it, to "explore the significance of family members as sources of financial, emotional, moral and practical support across geographical distance and national borders". The researchers have tried to capture transnational experiences and practices that are emotionally intimate but geographically distant. They have recognized four ways in which transnational activities can be practiced: by supporting the kin emotionally or financially from Australia, by visiting the parents and other relatives, by bringing the parents to Australia or by repatriating to their country of origin. However, often the physical proximity during the visits plays a crucial role;

'being there' is often enough care. The study shows that there are no common patterns for the transnational activities. Rather they differ according to nationality, and there were clear differences between the migrants and the refugees.

The book gives a good overview of the different factors determining the migrant's possibilities for caring for their kin in the country of origin. To begin with, the authors present their starting points and theoretical background for studying transnational care giving. After presenting the methods in the second chapter, the authors provide a summary of each immigrant group by nation of birth, their reasons of migration and their starting points, as well as the cultural concepts of care and societal supports in the home country. Transnational care giving between the generations is also discussed. It is emphasized that gender, age and class play crucial roles in the forms of transnational practices the interviewees have. In the subsequent chapters the authors present their results by discussing the patterns and modes of communication across borders and the role of visits for each immigrant and refugee group. Finally, in last chapter the researchers present a model of transnational care giving and discuss the contribution of their study in a larger context.

Leaving the home country behind and maintaining contacts

An important factor determining the migrant's experience of leaving the home country behind and thus their desire and willingness to maintain contacts with it is their attitude towards the migration. This is called a license to leave. If the parents and siblings accept the migration and provide (mental) support for the migrant, they grant the license to leave. On the other hand, if the migration is not accepted, some degree of resentment towards the migrant can be expected. Baldassar & al noted, that those migrants who left to marry encountered most difficulties in receiving their license to leave, and often tension was placed on the relationships between the migrants and their kin. Many parents who did not give their children the license to leave perceived their home country as superior, while they rejected Australia. However, many parents were able to grant the final license to leave after they had visited their children in Australia. Being able to 'see' how their children's life seemed in the new country made the parents feel better.

Besides the license to leave, many other factors affect the migrants' willingness to maintain contacts with their home country. For example, the study in hand indicated differences in access to

communication between the migrants and the refugees. In general, the latter mentioned had much less capacities maintaining contacts; instead many of them communicated on an infrequent and irregular basis. Many services that immigrants took for granted were not available for the refugees. The inequality in the possibilities to communicate with the families 'back at home' was emphasized by the fact that often the costs of calling are highest for those countries where their relatives are living (e.g. Iran). Sending letters cost nearly as much for all groups; however, the postal system was claimed to be unreliable in some countries, among which Iran is again included.

Before the revolution of technology in the 1990s, the most common way of keeping contact was writing letters. Phone calls, due to their high price and often poor lines, were made in case of emergencies and special events only. However, nowadays, they are the most common mean of communication for many migrants. Interestingly, as the study indicates, it was often the migrants, not the parents or other kin, who were responsible for making the calls. The reasons for that were many: the migrants felt that it was their responsibility, since they were the ones who left. On the other hand, the parents, who often did not speak English, got confused if someone else answered the phone and because of a lack of a shared language, they were not able to communicate with them. Also, hearing the voice of their grandchildren, but not being able to communicate with them caused the grandparents pain.

As mentioned above, the impressive betterments of connections available and the prices of telecommunication have transformed the ways in which people interact across distances. The easy and cheap access to communication also enables care giving across borders. Yet, the new tools of communication, such as e-mail, mobile phone and videos, have not replaced the old way of sending letters, gifts and audio tapes; rather, they are seen as a supplement. Further, different tools of communication are used for different purposes. E-mails are sent with great regularity in order to say 'hi, how are you', while letters are used to mediate sensitive information, which often concerns bad news about illnesses, deaths or divorces. However, sometimes the letters are important simply as objects; in such cases the content is less important. Using different modes to communicate provides different opportunities for perceiving or ignoring the distance.

According to the study, the migrants maintain contacts most often with their own mothers, who function as a type of "hub".

However, in some cases, especially when crises occur, the distribution of information thru the "hubs" is not working very well. In such cases the migrants feel that they are not receiving proper or sufficient information. Further, some of the participants were not satisfied with the "hub-system", because they were, for example, not able to talk with their fathers, because their mothers were dominating the discussions.

Besides maintaining contact from a distance, many of the interviewees visited their parents regularly. This is, according to the study, an important, possibly an essential, part of conducting care across borders and maintaining transnational families. However, the visits can have a different purpose, and five types of visits were recognized: routine visits, cases of crises, duty and ritual, special purpose and tourist visits. For many migrants, the routine visits are the most common type of visits; they have a desire to meet their families, and the visits are characterized by general activities involved in caring about distant kin. In the case of duty and ritual visits, the visitor feels an obligation to attend to a family celebration. The most typical times of visits are the period immediately after migration and while the children are small. The visits also follow a certain pattern: Visits in both directions are more likely to take place right after immigration and when the children are born. While the parents are relatively young, in many cases the visits are reciprocal; however, when the parents grow older and lose their mobility, the migrants increase the number of their visits. To sum up, the study shows that mostly the migrants in all samples enjoyed the visits to the country of origin. However, sometimes disappointments and disillusionment appeared, and sometimes they felt a great deal of pressure placed on the visits.

Transnational care

Most of the interviewed migrants' parents were still in good health and their economic situation was guaranteed. Thus, they were not in need of financial support from their migrant children. Quite the contrary, they seemed to be the ones to help their children by buying them plane tickets back home or by granting financial support to buy a house or a car. The exception was the Singaporean migrants, who sent remittances. However, this was seen as a question of cultural expectation rather than economic need of the parents. In contrast, the refugees had a major commitment to help their family members economically, which was considered a question of obligation. They sent great amounts of money at their per-

sonal cost. Some of them had encountered problems within the family, because unless the refugee women had money of their own, it was common that husbands took the power to decide about support given to their in-laws, and that created conflicts for the refugee couples. Further, many of their relatives were in poor condition, yet the refugees were in practice unable to help them by providing any hands-on contribution to personal care. Many of them hoped to bring their parents to Australia to be able to care for them; this was not the case for the migrants: for some of them migration was a legitimate excuse to regulate the type and degree of care; however, only a few wanted to cease the care altogether.

The forms of emotional support and the extent to which it was needed and provided varied between and within the samples. Many migrants also received practical help from their kin, usually parents in the home country, such as looking after property, taking care of official paper work or even maintaining contacts with friends. Often practical and emotional help went hand in hand; further, giving practical help was a way of showing emotions. The need of help and support provided was influenced by the life stage. Many parents become dependent on the support of their children, including those who have migrated, especially after the death of their partner or in case of serious illness. In many countries, of which particularly Italy, Ireland, Iraq, Afghanistan and Singapore were involved in the study, there are general, cultural expectations of elder care to be provided by the family members because the public care is limited. The interviewed migrants from these countries told of feeling 'bad children' because they were unable to provide the expected care. On the other hand, their parents felt that they could not fulfill their task because of not being able to care for their grandchildren. However, many mothers visited their daughters after the birth of children.

Contrary to many studies that have neglected the role of parents and other kin, the study in hand highlights, in a very fresh way, the significance of the kin in the home country as an active part of the transnational practices. It is emphasized that family care giving occurs in two directions: Both children and parents support each other emotionally, financially, morally and practically across the borders of nation states.

Negotiated commitments, obligation and capacity

To conclude their findings, the authors present a model of transnational care giving. They identify three key aspects that af-

fect the type and frequency of taking care of family members across borders: negotiated commitments, obligation and capacity. The first mentioned refers to kin relationships: family histories, license to leave and other support available. Life cycle stages play a key consideration: the direction of care often mirrors processes of migration and the life course. Obligation, as the authors themselves put it, is "the dimension that accounts for cultural understandings of transnational care giving relations and highlights the central mediating effect of cultural values and expectations of kinship relations". This sense of duty, or need to visit, stems from a range of motivations influenced primarily by cultural attitudes and expectations around care giving. It is also influenced by the social politics and services available in the home country. Among many immigrant groups, women were more likely than men to be involved in visiting their home countries, especially for personal care purposes. Finally, the capacities of time, money, security and possibility to leave the host country play a role in determining the resources for the contacts maintained with kin. The willingness of spouses and other family members in allocating the requisite resources affects this aspect.

The study in hand is definitely worth reading: it gives a good overview of the many aspects concerning migrants' lives and the transnational care activities that many are involved in. However, due to the large amount of data and broad topic, it does not go very deeply into any issue. Further, more attention could have been given to the different roles of males and females in maintaining the contacts and caring for the kin. The authors also bypass the significance of religion. However, it would have been interesting to hear whether the religious traits play a role; one could assume that especially those coming from Catholic countries (Italy and Ireland) have different concepts than those coming, for example from Singapore, where nearly half of the inhabitants are Buddhists, and the refugees, who most likely were Muslims.

Heli HYVöNEN, University of Helsinki, Finland,
Email: heli.hyvonen@helsinki.fi

Contemporary Polish Migration in Europe, Complex Patterns of Movement and Settlement *Edited by Anna Triandafyllidou, (2006) The Edwin Mellen Press, Lewiston, New York, 319 pp.*

The book is based on the experiences of Polish migrants in Europe. It is the result of an international study called *Does Implementation Matter? Informal Administration Practices and Shifting Immigrant Strategies in Four Member-States* conducted between March 2000 and February 2003. Bill Jordan wrote in the Foreword that the book provides a rare opportunity to hear the voices of migrants from a single country, Poland, fanning out across the older member states of the European Union (EU) in the wake of the collapse of state socialism. Poland was chosen for the research because more Poles migrated than other nationalities from the communist block especially after communism collapsed. The migration after 1989 was caused by difficulties regarding economic transition and in particular the very high unemployment level which averaged more than 19 per cent and in some parts of the country soared as high as 30 percent. Unemployment of young people was always much higher than for older workers.

The research made an important comparison between the experiences of Polish immigrants in four countries of the EU, two traditional receiving countries, Germany and the United Kingdom and the two which recently became receiving countries, Italy and Greece. The Poles in this research emigrated legally or illegally, some for a short time, some for a longer time and others for good. For the authors of the publication the huge Polish migration was an occasion to analyze regularities in the migration processes. On one hand they try to interpret observations using suitable theories, on the other hand they check these theories with reference to this group of immigrants. The publication is a solid study based on the research while at the same time written in narrative form making it easy to read and understand.

Another important feature of this research was that the immigrant Polish workers had to deal with people from many cultures and ethnic groups from Africa, South Asia and the Middle East in their new places of work. This material is interesting not only in the reaction of Polish workers but to study the mechanisms of human behaviour in a multicultural situation. However the most important task of the research was to look at how Polish workers see the receiving societies and their relationship with the local people. Because the research was taken in four different societies it was

possible to compare their impressions and ask questions about the host societies. It is important to remember that the majority of the immigrants did not have permission to work. However it shows the willingness of the host society to allow immigrants to work in the segmented labour market.

At the beginning of the book there is a *Foreword* written by *Bill Jordan* followed by the first chapter on Poles in the New Europe, (by *Triandafyllidou*) explaining methodology and contents of the book. Part one of the book on Poles in Europe: Life-Stories comprise five chapters (2-6) which contain interviews with Polish immigrants. Part two, Current Issues in Polish Migration in Europe, has four chapters (7-10) and has a more analytic approach.

Chapter two by *Cyrus* presents a comprehensive account about the research on Polish migration, literature, characteristics and reasons for migration. At the beginning of this chapter there is a brief history, giving the reasons and motives for Polish migration from the second half of the 18th century, 19th and early 20th century until the 1940s. After that there is information about limited migration during the communist time, migration after communism collapsed (1989) and after the accession to the European Union.

Chapter three by *Franck Düvell* looks at Polish immigrants in the United Kingdom. Four interviews with Polish immigrants are presented. They were chosen from 35 interviews conducted during the years 1998 to 2003. The interviews were selected according to gender (two male and two female), according to their status (regarding their permission to stay and work) and because they were typical temporary immigrants.

Chapter four, Polish Migrants in Germany by *Cyrus* and *Vogel* has also four interviews out of 16 conducted in Germany representing a variety of migratory experiences. The following chapter turns to the case in Greece. The three interviews in this chapter are from a research project reporting on 46 Polish and Albanian workers in Greece (2000-2003). There were 20 in depth interviews with Polish immigrants who had work and permission to stay. Next chapter displays four interviews carefully selected from a set of 15 conducted with Polish immigrants in Italy including nine undocumented immigrants who arrived after 1989.

Part two opens with an introduction on the current issues in Polish migration in Europe by *Triandafyllidou*. Looking at Polish women migration in Europe, it shows the changing traditional model of migration where women were mostly migrating to join their husbands. In this survey women are depicted as breadwin-

ners. This is often because their husbands are not supporting the family and women who had decided to leave their own country often are divorced or separated.

Kosic, in the following chapter discusses the identity issues: how immigrants re-define their personal, social, occupational and ethnic/national identities through the experiences of migration and how they see themselves in relation to the host society at the same time? The author analyzes the experiences of Polish immigrants as mentioned above, in four EU countries (Italy, Germany, the UK and Greece).

Polish migrants and the tensions between sociological typologies and state categories are analyzed by *Düvell* and *Vogel* in chapter nine. They discuss to what extent these theoretical constructions are useful tools for analysing contemporary migration in Europe.

Chapter ten, *Polish Workers and Flexible Service Work* by Psimmenos and Kassimati elaborate on the main social effects on Polish immigrants on work flexibility and their strategies at work and life in their new countries.

After three years of Poland's accession to the EU it is estimated that 2 million people left Poland and mainly went to Great Britain and Ireland. It looks like the decision of these two countries which opened their market places was very fruitful for their economy. Because of those emigrants from Poland unemployment rates in Poland are decreasing and the remittances the Poles send to their families in Poland are accelerating the development of the Polish economy. During the last five years remittances doubled reaching 3.5 billions dollars in 2005. The negative side of the emigration is a brain drain resulting in difficulties in the Polish labor market even though unemployment is officially still 12.2% (July 2007) .

Peoples working conditions abroad seem to have improved compared with those interviewed in the research. Many of them find adequate work suited to their professional education in different branches of the British and Irish economies. They study English and are developing their professional skills. A third of Polish immigrants plan to stay only temporarily, but almost half plan to stay several years, one fifth plan to stay for good. Not all of them were satisfied with their income and their perspective for work, but many were happy to be in a multicultural society compared with the monoculture in Poland. Now there is a process of bringing the whole family abroad, which means that many of them will eventually stay for good.

Finally, it is necessary to underline that this book could aid understanding of the circumstances faced by Polish people and other emigrants from the recent accession states who have joined other European Union states.

Janusz Balicki, Cardinal S.Wyszynski University in Warsaw, Poland, Email: j.balicki@uksw.edu.pl

Turkey's Modernization: Refugees from Nazism and Ataturk's Vision *Arnold Reisman (2006) New Academia Publishing, LLC.*

Turkey's Modernization creates a vivid picture of the least documented yet very significant aspect of 20th Century history. The book's primary theme involves a group of German, Austrian, and Czech intellectuals whose lives were saved when in 1933, Turkey recognized the need for modernizing its one fledgling university (a converted Ottomanist madrasa) and its technical university (a converted military academy) and invited these people who had to flee from the Nazis. To be sure, the 190 or so souls plus families and staff (for a total of approximately 1000) were not all Jewish; most had Jewish roots or spouses and the others were anti-Nazis. Turkey's neutrality and good will had sufficient meaning to the Third Reich so that at least two individuals who were wanted for Ankara's modernization program were extricated from concentration camps.

Using archival documents, memoirs, oral histories, family and collegial correspondence, photos, and other never before published surviving evidence this book describes a chapter in history that is not well known. The book deals with a relatively unique form of migration. The migration was cross-border and cross-culture and more forced then impelled as the migrants were given a "Hobson's choice" by the newly established Nazi regime —leave if you can or die! On the other hand it was a by-invitation-only intellectual migration as the host country's new republican government needed these migrants for its own national development purposes. Hence both push and pull factors were involved. It was a chain migration in that some of the original invitees recommended others including at least one who had already been incarcerated in concentration camps for nine months by the Nazis. Without a

doubt the migration represented a brain-drain for highly developed Germany and a brain-gain for Turkey wishing to develop and hence much technological and intellectual know-how was transferred. As was recently documented the selection was not purely on merit as there was a high incidence of familial relationships among the invitees.

Until recently historical scholarship on the subject of this particular migration was nonexistent. This is especially so in the English language literature. There are significant published encyclopaedias, anthologies, etc., where one would expect to find information about this subject. Unfortunately, there is only a thundering silence.

The intellectuals thus saved were in various disciplines of hard and social science, the humanities, medicine, and in the arts. They were all high level luminaries with sixteen of them having direct interpersonal correspondence with Albert Einstein and most having intellectually collaborated with at least a dozen Nobel laureates of record.

Using various means which include testimonials, oral histories, and institutional statements, the book amply documents the impact of these professors on Turkey's higher education, and on its practices in: architecture, medicine, engineering, libraries, museums, city planning, as well as in the cultural institutions originally set up by such distinguished artists as composer/director Paul Hindemith and operatic impressario Carl Ebert.

Most of these emigres finally arrived in America to work in universities and institutions where their impact was once again monumental. Some went to what is now the land of Israel. One of these, Kurt Steinitz, built Israel's first artificial kidney. Many of the older ones mostly went back to Germany where they were able to recoup their pension rights. However all of those who returned were very instrumental in de-Nazifying Germany's universities and most were quickly elected to Rektorship, their university's top administrative position.

Subsumed in the background of this tapestry are the important events that were taking place at the specific points in time in the world at large. The book provides documents which show that in America, the Jewish establishment did not want to be involved with the problems in Europe, ignoring the pleas of help made by a number of the emigres beginning in 1933. Such behavior did not change until much too late, in the early 1940s. The US Department of State appeared to be busier inventing roadblocks to immigration

than issuing visas, a practice that continued until the War's end. America's elite private unversities like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and others were *Judenfrei* in their hiring practices. Documented is the impact that a "Gentleman's Agreement" in not hiring too many Jews for their faculty had on its public universities. This did not change 'till the late 1940s.

Within Turkey, the story told moves from the the greatness of the Ottomans to their demise and on to the legacy of the "Young Turks", the military officers who were responsible for creating the Turkish Republic. Mustafa Ataturk's transformation from a war hero to a revolutionary and ultimately a nation builder and statesman is discussed in sufficient detail to provide a background but not to detract from the book's main theme. His untimely death in 1938, Turkey's economic condition, professional jealousies, political infighting, Germany's meddling, both the Nazi and the Soviet threats of invasion, and bureaucratic incompetence, are all shown to have had a very negative effect on the emigres' wellbeing. The second to the last chapter is significant because it provides a socioeconomic analysis of some of the reasons why Turkey has not taken full advantage of the emigre professors' legacy. On the other hand,by listing names of individuals and the names of the institutions involved, the last chapter provides a panorama of the influence the Turkish-saved emigres have had on America's academe. Interestingly this includes some of the emigres' Turkish educated progeny.

Turkey's Modernization juxtaposes the attitudes and behaviors of two completely disparate countries at a time when the world was in its darkest days. The result is a story of hope and survival which, ultimately, leaves the reader with an uplifted spirit.

Arnold Reisman, Ohio, US.
Email: arnoldreisman@sbcglobal.net

Innovative Concepts for Alternative Migration Policies: Ten Innovative Approaches to the Challenges of Migration in the 21st Century *Edited by Michael Jandl, (2007) IMISCOE Reports, Amsterdam University Press, Amsterdam, 153 pp.*

The Europeanization of National Policies and Politics of Immigration between Autonomy and the European Union *edited by Thomas Faist and Andreas Ette (eds.) (2007), Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 270 pp.*

Immigration Under New Labour *by Will Somerville (2007), the Policy Press, Bristol, 232 pp.*

In the University of Amsterdam Press title, Jandl put together the papers presented at the workshop on Innovative Concepts for Alternative Migration Policies was held in Vienna on 24-25 March 2006 which was sponsored by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) in Vienna and the EU Network of Excellence on Immigration, Integration and Social Cohesion in Europe (IMISCOE). This IMISCOE report comprises of ten of the 11 innovative concept proposals for migration policy presented at the conference. Apparently as a conference proceedings book, these papers are not wholly integrated but still presents an interesting set of arguments. Most papers focus on labour migrations. Overall, very interesting and thought intriguing concepts and proposals are discussed to encourage innovative thinking in migration policy making.

First two papers (of Crisp and Abeelen) discuss the temporary migration programmes and their potential effects on managing immigration in Europe and employment in the countries of origin upon return. Crisp focus on labour market policy implications whereas Abeelen gives clear guidance down to the amounts of potential incentives to paid to returning migrants. In his creative migration management proposal Veenkamp speaks of three tracks to be offered to potential migrants with a gatekeepers perspective emphasising the role of nongovernmental agents, employers, institutions who regulate the people flow. Duvell attempts to apply sustainable conflict resolution model to migration. He portrays a conflict over migration and then looks at the applicability of SCR principles, however, I would argue that a conflict perspective on international migration shall go beyond that and where we should talk about not conflict over migration but migration as a function of conflicts at varying degrees and at various levels. Some utopian ideas can also easily be detected in his proposal such as bringing together all stakeholders, which is pretty impossible once we consider the whole migration process. In the following paper, Chaloff looks at co-development while valuing the role of circular migra-

tion as a mode of transnationalism moving towards translocalism with an underlying idea of borderless migration. Moving to a sending country perspective, Davies discusses the experiences of elderly in Albania and their dependence on remittances received from sons and daughters abroad. His approach draws upon policies and free movement of elderly from a migrant and household perspective and promotes this in order to facilitate a more efficient resource management and for better integration. His analysis based on few field studies concludes with a call for humane and rational migration policy making. Kumin's paper examines orderly departure for refugees and discusses the possibilities of curbing irregular migration in her proposal of humanitarian alternative for European states. She leverages her proposal on the moral duty of receiving states to change their restrictive migration policies with humanitarian protection ones. Domernik argues that border control policies to prevent unwanted migration which increases incentives for smuggling and decreases return and circular migration. He argues instead a close monitoring system in place would bring a better control. Such internal close monitoring would be based on detailed biometric registration system and hence, migration regulation is left to the labour market dynamics. However, such approach would be found difficult to implement by many governments because of international duties and responsibilities requiring humanitarian protection which requires, in return, government intervention in migration management and labour market management. Similar issues are taken on by Jandl, in his argument of selling visas at similar rates with smuggling fees. These fees charged would be later used to provide social services to immigrants and also for development projects. Kolb is also speaking of pricing of entry visas. However, both proposals would find it difficult to penetrate onto policy makers agenda. Despite they aim to curb smuggling, there is not much prospect for that as they still want to apply caps, quotas, and perhaps a high "realistic" price which still would make smuggling a cheaper option. Besides, market mechanisms would effectively change pricing in the smuggling market too.

Innovative migration policies could be very useful companion reading for Faist and Ette's edited volume. For the reader, assessing the possible implications of each proposal with reference to the case studies in this book could be an interesting exercise. Faist and Ette present a comparative examination of the impact of the EU on

national policies and politics of immigration in Europe. Twelve papers are elaborating changes in migration politics of core EU members, new members and peripheral states. Faist and Ette organised the volume around the analysis of the European integration of immigration policy as a case to discuss changes in European integration and examine the EU effects on members and peripheral states. Following a discussion of integration and politics of immigration at European Union level, German, British, Spanish, Swedish and Greek policies are examined and EU effects on Spanish and Greek immigration policies are discussed. The final part of the book visits Polish, Turkish and Albanian immigration policy formation with reference to EU effects.

Although the excerpt used at the back cover and in marketing materials, this book is not about illegal migration and security and/or terrorism issues. However, such critical account of security and terrorism in migration policy discourses would be equally interesting and important. Following a chronological typology, editors present the book pointing at the current state of affairs in European immigration policy integration. Faist and Ette argue that current stage in European migration policy making is top-down process which is also the basis of the structure of each contribution.

All case studies follow a preset comparative framework of analysis where each paper first identifies relevant immigration policies with reference to each country's particular immigration history and pattern which is followed by examination of differences and similarities at national level to, finally, conclude with variation in Europeanization of immigration policy. Europe wide variety and sometimes, incompatible, differences among (even core) member states are shown and explained by national circumstances and distinct policy preferences. Some contributors (e.g. Geddes) question the Eurocentric (or world-blind) approaches and points policy similarities in other parts of the world. One other important distinction he raises is that the difference between the Europeanization of policy and the politics of Europeanization. Now, frequent and widely pronounced liberal dilemma is voiced again: the imcompatibility of free movement of capital and goods with restricted (sometimes impossible) movement of labour. EU's pressure over peripheral states and candidate countries also pops up in case studies; which is something the reader would probably link to "black-mailing" of others for EU immigration control. Membership and some other incentives are offered by the EU for this purpose. Bendel's contribution is an important signifier of why migration

policy making and current migration conceptualisation is inadequate. There cannot be a timely immigration policy successfully controlling international migration unless the focus shifts to human security perspective and understanding migration in a conflict model, which I have been promoting for sometime. Hence, fortress Europe will always be challenged and beaten by migrating human agency and will force policy making to target reducing human insecurity in migrant producing areas of the world.

This edited volume provides a good reference text for EU-related immigration policy formation and change in and around the Euro-zone. Perhaps, a more critical stance could be presented in contributions if a human security perspective was employed.

The last title is taking us to an in-depth and extremely insightful evaluation of immigration politics and changes over the last decade in the UK. The readers of British immigration policy would enjoy the above two companied by Will Somerville's account, which is particularly significant as the author had served in British policy making with consultant capacity that makes the examination a rather intimate one. He cautions the reader at the beginning as the policies of emigration (regarding over 5 million Britons abroad) is left outside of this analysis.

Somerville describes the change under Blair governments from being a laggard on immigration thinking to an "activist, innovative immigration policy making". The book is largely based on the analysis of secondary data and 22 semi-structured interviews with key experts. He first introduces the main themes dominated the ten years of Blair period immigration policy which is followed by the influences on policy making. Final part evaluates the immigration policy record of the New Labour.

Somerville rejects the conception that sees Britain as 'zero-migration' country which is backed by the statistics and policy changes in the last decade. Since the early 1980s, UK has seen positive net migration figures. He starts with a chronologic review of immigration policy changes in Britain to arrive at the period under investigation: 1997-2007. "Managed migration" concept in British immigration policy is explained in relation to different immigrant categories. With not explicit criticism of securitisation (of migration) and pitfalls of it, he continues with 'secure borders and regular migration' theme. Integration issues, changes in asylum policies, increasing fees in application system are visited before the influences are introduced.

Somerville ends the influences part with an appraisal of Hansen's *path dependency* hypothesis regarding migration policy making. Before though, he describes political parties', officials', EU's, globalisation's, general public's, media's effects on policy making. The reader is left wondering why among all actors, the migrating human agency (i.e. migrants) are not even mentioned. There should be some effect enforced by migrants and their migration trajectories on policy making. The final part is a systematic assessment of New Labour's achievements against the targets set in policies. One major criticism of Somerville is the absence of objectives, aims, targets in some policy areas.

Somerville's book is a very well drawn comprehensive account of New Labour's immigration policy record in the last decade. He practically audits immigration policies, targets, and results. For researchers and students of migration studies, this book will be a first point of reference for policy changes in this peculiar period. Some assessments can be used in broader analyses of immigration policy issues in Britain and Europe.

These three titles provide a necessary toolbox and a rich set of case studies for the analysis of migration policy making in Europe. Somerville's meticulous effort surmounts other case studies in Faist and Ette's volume. Innovative policy proposals in Jandl's, perhaps, can be revisited against the case studies presented in the latter two titles.

Ibrahim Sirkeci, European Business School London, Regent's College, UK, E-mail. sirkecii@regents.ac.uk